

# COMING! COMING!

## THE GREAT

# RUSSELL

## FEATURE SHOWS

### The Electric Theatre

FEATURING MOVING PICTURES

*The Cowboy and the Schoolmarm*

*The Bold Bank Robbery*

*The Escape from Sing Sing*

*The San Francisco Disaster*

AND OTHER CELEBRATED SUBJECTS

**VANITY FAIR**  
BEAUTIFUL and FACINATING

**BIG 60ft. STEEL  
FERRIS WHEEL**

**RALPH** GREAT FREAK  
Ivory Skin Boy

**RALPH**

**THE PARISIAN GLASS PALACE**  
Where you see Glass Blowers Blowing and Spinning Glass

**THE OLD PLANTATION**  
Where you see Up-to-Date Minstrels and Funny Coons

**\$10,000 Jumping Horse Carousal \$10,000**  
**CARLSBAD, DECEMBER 21, 22, 23, 24, 25--6.**

### MILK TESTING ON THE FARM.

A milk tester should be owned by every farmer who keeps a cow and sells butter or milk and cream on a butter fat basis. Yet a relatively small number of farmers have purchased them. It is partly because they do not understand the operation, thinking it too complex to be performed by those unfamiliar with chemistry and laboratory manipulation, or, as is often true, they do not realize the difference between a high testing and low testing cow.

The meaning of a test is very simple when once understood and is only a simple problem in percentage, with which most of us are perfectly fa-



APPARATUS FOR TESTING MILK.

milair, writes L. J. Haynes in American Agriculturist. When a farmer takes a note for a hundred dollars with interest at 6 per cent it needs no explanation to make him understand that the 6 per cent interest will bring him \$6. But this same farmer may be absolutely ignorant of the amount of fat in a hundred pounds of milk testing 6 per cent. He does not realize that the per cent test problem is exactly like the per cent simple interest problems he used to figure out in the old arithmetics and is doing now whenever he takes or gives a note.

If he had \$5,000 to put out at interest and one party offered him 6 per cent, while another would pay only 5 per cent, he would know that the 6 per cent offer would bring him \$250.

Just \$100 more than the 5 per cent rate. If he was getting only 3 per cent and a friend gave him information that would enable him to place his money at 5 per cent, this knowledge would be valuable and worth something to him, and he would be willing to pay for the information. Now, then, let us connect the interest problems with the cow testing problem, using the same amount both as to the quantity of milk in pounds representing the \$5,000 and the same tests corresponding to the 3 per cent and the 5 per cent rates of interest.

Five thousand pounds of milk is not too large an amount to expect from a cow; neither is a 5 per cent test extraordinary nor a 3 per cent test common. The 5,000 pounds from the one cow testing 5 per cent would contain 250 pounds of fat, while the same amount from the other cow testing 3 per cent would contain 150 pounds of butter fat. 20 cents a pound is received for the butter fat the high testing cow will make \$75, just \$30 more than the 3 per cent cow, whose credit is only \$45. Isn't information which will enable him to sift out these low producing cows and replace them by better ones of value and worth something to him, and can he not well afford to pay for it? That is just what a tester will do, and it won't cost him very much either.

The complete outfit shown in the illustration can be purchased for from \$3 to \$5, including tester, a quantity of the acid used, milk pipette and an acid measure. While we have a larger tester for our dairy and would recommend the purchase of one, this small one is much better than none at all. This one is compact, taking up little room, and can be clamped to any table, bench or even to the box in which it is shipped. Ten minutes will complete the testing.

#### The True Artist.

A good natured Washingtonian while waiting on a corner for his street car recently, says Harper's Weekly, was attracted by the bright face of a young Italian organ grinder.

"It must be rather difficult to turn that crank as steadily as you do and keep such good time," observed the Washingtonian as he dropped a nickel in the hat.

"Not so difficult," said the Italian, showing his white teeth in a smile. "You see, I no gotta da monk. To turn da crank dees way stead' keepa da tim'. But turna da cranks an' watcha da monk sam' tim', ah, that taka da arteest, da true arteest! Eet ees da monk, signor, that demanda da genia."

#### Keep Out of Rut—Save Roads.

It is not unlikely that American farmers who have with them always the question of good roads and how to maintain them may find in the following order, which was issued by the Panama canal commission to officers and men on the isthmus, a suggestion of how carelessness contributes to making good roads bad and bad roads worse. The order says:

"Ruts have been posted at the corners, and the corral foremen have instructed teamsters that the custom of wagons following in one another's tracks must be discontinued. Considerable of the maintenance work on the main roads, especially during the wet season, is made necessary by wagons wearing deep ruts. The teamsters have been instructed to distribute travel over the full width of the highway, and it is believed that the cost of road repairs will be much reduced as soon as compliance with these instructions becomes general."

#### Health of the Work Horse.

A half pint of flaxseed jelly once or twice a day added to the ration will work wonders in a horse's condition. The jelly is made by pouring boiling water on whole flaxseed and allowing it to boil.

Scratches in horses will never occur when the mud has been allowed to dry and then brushed off without the application of water.

A remedy for scratches is oxide of zinc, one dram; vaseline, one ounce. Never apply water to the legs.

Hard driving to the horse is what fast living is to man; he cannot keep it up.

Horses which have to work hard do not need any surplus flesh.

A good draft stallion, crossed on mares with good dispositions, produces colts that are naturally quiet and easy to train to the slow work of the farm.

#### Vacuum For Cleaning Horses.

The vacuum machine as used for cleaning the furnishings of homes and office buildings has become a familiar sight in nearly all parts of the country, but such a machine used for cleaning horses is new to most people. A horse can be thoroughly cleaned by the machine in from three to five minutes, while with the ordinary currycomb and brush the task takes from twenty minutes to an hour of vigorous rubbing. According to Popular Mechanics, it removes all dirt on the animal's skin, cleaning both the surface and the pores.

### HOME TRADE DID IT.

Why a Town in the West Is Growing Rapidly.

ITS MERCHANTS PATRONIZED.

Money That Was Formerly Sent to the Mail Order Houses Now Spent at Home and Kept in Circulation There. Business Increased Greatly.

There is a hustling and progressive little town in the middle west that is quickly growing into a city, but the story of the beginning of its boom is known to few people. It started one day when a resident of the town was discussing local matters with the station master while waiting for his train.

"I understand," he remarked, "that Jones, the dry goods merchant, is not doing business enough to pay for the oats his horses eat and that Brown, the hardware dealer, is also on the verge of failure."

"Yes, it's a fact," replied the station master. "Too bad, isn't it?"

"Well, in a way it is, of course, but it must be their own fault. Antiquated business methods are probably the cause of it."

"That's where you make a big mistake," promptly returned the station master. "I happen to know Brown and Jones very well, and I tell you they are a couple of mighty up-to-date business men. Would you care to know the real facts in the case?"

"Well, I'm not particularly interested in these fellows and their affairs," was the reply, "but—"

"That's just it," broke in the station master. "Most of the residents here live along year after year without a thought to our tradesmen, and when one of them fails you lay it to antiquated business methods. As a matter of fact, it is because you fellows fail to give them the support they have a right to expect."

"Why, how do you mean?"

"I mean that instead of sending to the mail order houses or picking up in the city anything you need in the hardware, clothing or dry goods line it is your duty to give the home merchants a chance for that trade. Of course you are not expected to pay a dollar for anything you can get out of town for 50 or 75 cents, but you'll find in the long run that you can do as well if not better right here at home, and just think what it means to the local merchant! Why, thousands of dollars are sent away every year when they could have been spent right here to better advantage."

"I don't know about that," replied the other.

"Well, I'll give you a little proof of it," went on the station master. "I happened to be talking to Brown, the hardware merchant, the other day when your boy came along on a new bicycle, and we stopped him and looked the machine over."

"I got that wheel through a mail order house for \$18.50," said the resident proudly.

"Yes, that's what the boy told us, and after he had gone Brown took me into his store and showed me identically the same wheel for \$15."

"You don't tell me! Well, why doesn't he advertise that he has such bargains?"

"Simply because you people here, who patronize the mail order houses almost exclusively, don't give him your trade, and consequently he hasn't the money to do it. He knows the value of advertising in the local papers and spends every dollar he can afford to in that direction, but a share of the local trade that is rightly his would give him an opportunity to spread out in that direction. Money spent at home, you know, is going to be put in circulation at home, but when you send a dollar away from here it is gone for ever. There is a big howl in this town, too, for improvements, but if we're going to let the merchants run down hill this way the town isn't going to move ahead to any great extent."

"Well, there's a good deal of sound sense in what you say," said the resident after a little thought. "I'll bring this matter up at the club tonight and see what the others think of it."

A few months later the story runs in that town were doing some business than they had in years and it wasn't long before improvements in their directions were coming thick and fast. A board of trade was eventually organized, the local papers received such support that they could take a head in the boom, and a women's improvement society was formed that has done much to improve and beautify the town, thus attracting desirable residents.

A. B. LEWIS.

#### Publicity in Improvement Work.

A band of workers for public improvement will find no surer way of intrenching themselves with the public than interesting the local press and getting its support. Not only will this give an added strength to the work, but will force upon the indifferent the fact that something is being done that will redound to his benefit and, further,

that he should be having the work by active support. Improvement societies have occasionally issued a small pamphlet at regular or irregular intervals in which progress is recorded, policies outlined and argument made for the support and perpetuation of the work. The expense of these modest publications is fully met by inserting advertisements from the leading business houses. With the local press or a separate publication behind the work there is stability established that will go far toward gaining the confidence of the public.

#### Grading a Roadbed.

It is simply extraordinary the lack of judgment shown by many who undertake to shape a roadbed. The road allowance in various states is six to six feet. In rounding up the roadbed the earth is sometimes moved toward the center from nearly the entire distance of the width of the road. This means that the ditches for carrying away the water are not distant from the fences that hedge in the highway. The roadbed is entirely too wide. It cannot be sufficiently rounded toward the center, and as a result water does not run off with sufficient quickness. The temptation to spoil roads by grading them thus is all the stronger since road graders have come into use. This result follows from the comparative quickness with which the earth can be moved by these machines. A distance of forty to fifty feet between the outer edges of the ditches furnishes a roadbed sufficiently wide.

#### KITCHEN HINTS.

Mix prunes and raisins for a supper dish. The raisins give the prunes a tang that is savory.

Save fuel by washing beans and all dried fruits until the water poured off is clear. Then soak overnight, covering them with warm, not cold, water.

To get best results with rice wash quickly in cold water and drop slowly into water that is boiling rapidly. Rice prepared in this fashion will be soft and evenly, yet whole, in twenty minutes or half an hour. Have plenty of water in the kettle and drain the rice directly it is cooked before the water stops boiling.

To get best results with macaroni do not break it before cooking. Drop it whole into salted boiling water, cook twenty minutes, drain in a colander, roll it in the baking dish, pour cream sauce over it and finish off with grated cheese and bits of butter. Bake golden brown. You lose much of the substance in breaking it in short lengths before cooking.

To make the mint jelly so popular and expensive at exchange and tea rooms try this recipe: Wash and bruise a bunch of fresh mint, cover with a pint of boiling water and simmer very gently fifteen minutes. Strain and to every pint of this liquid while hot allow a package of ready to use lemon jelly powder. Add sugar to taste. Stir until sugar and jelly powder are dissolved. Mold and set on ice to harden. Garnish with fresh mint leaves.

#### NEW ROAD MACHINE.

Grading Attachment That Can Be Put Upon Any Traction Engine.

Streets of Hildrege, Neb., have been improved and beautified by a very unique and recently practical road and street grading machine, the invention of Elijah A. Hollenbeck of Funk, Neb. The machine was built by Mr. Hollenbeck himself, and notwithstanding its simplicity of construction, owing to lack of facilities for turning out the proper kind of work, it has proved a success and a money maker from the very start, says the Omaha World Herald. It is in fact a road grading attachment, so constructed that it can readily be put upon any ordinary make of traction engine.

The machine is very simple in its construction and seldom ever gets out of order or causes any annoyance to the operator. It consists of a frame attached to the boiler and running gear of the engine. On the left side, directly in front of the large drive wheel, is a beam carrying the plow. The furrow cut by the plow is just outside of the tread of the drive wheel of the engine, enabling the operator to cut a straight bank to any length desired. The dirt is dropped from the moldboard upon a belt conveyor passing under the boiler of the engine and deposited in the middle of the street or road to make the grade. The outer end of this elevator can be raised or lowered to meet requirements.

Mr. Hollenbeck, the inventor, is a young farmer who has lived on a farm all his life. He has had no special training as a machinist, his only education in that line being that gleaned from practical experience in operating thrashing machines and other kinds of farm machinery.

Reggy—I'll pay that bill on the 31st of this month.

Tallor—But there are only thirty days in this month.

Reggy—What! Is it possible? Then we are both done. That's the day Miss Gotrox promised she would marry me.